

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

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SUPPLEMENT

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An AP dispatch of February 15 from Nanking

stated that "Minister of Information PENG Hsueh-p'ei today rejected the protests of four Nanking publishers that the Ministry had picked mostly Kuomintang editors to represent China for a visit to Japan on the invitation of General Douglas MacArthur. Ten Chinese journalists from Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin were picked on the basis of the importance of the history of their newspapers, a Ministry spokesman said. "An AP release of the same date and place stated that "The Ministry of Information....claimed that only three of the press party of ten are members of the Kuomintang."

The following report discusses the newspapers represented, short biographies of the personnel forming the press party, and a discussion of the reasons for their selection and mission in Tokyo. Most of the material on the news organs represented has been previously reported).

1. Delegates on the Ministry of Information list are as follows:

Names are romanized according to the Wade-Giles system from Chinese characters used in the Chinese-language releases. It is quite probable that names of some of the persons listed below appear elsewhere under entirely different romanizations).

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Person	News Organ	Place
CH'EN Po-sheng (陳博生)	Central News Agency (中央通訊社)	Shanghai
CH'ENG Ts'ang-po (程中波)	Hsin Wen Pao (新文報)	Shanghai
CH'EN Hsun-yi (陳訓番)	Shen Pao (申報)	Shanghai
	(Romanization of Shanghai dialect)	Shun Pao)
WANG Yun-sheng (王雲生)	Ta Kung Pao (大公報)	Shanghai
FAN Cheng-po (范爭波)	Yi Shih Pao (益世報)	Shanghai
TS'UI Wan-ch'iu (崔萬秋)	Chung Hua Shih Pao (中華時報)	Shanghai
LU Hsi-pei (陸錫北)	Chung Yang Jih Pao (中央日報)	Nanking
(English press release listed as LU Keng)		
WANG Yun-huai (王雲槐)	Peiping Chronicle (English language)	Peiping
YU Ta-yu, Miss (俞大猷)	Min Kuo Jih Pao (民國日報)	Tientsin
FAN Hou-ch'ia (范厚勤)		
(Photographer of the Central Movie Company, Shanghai)		

Personality Information

2. CH'EN Po-sheng is the Editor-in-Chief of the Central News Agency in Shanghai. He was born in 1890 in Fuchow, Fukien Province. He is a graduate of Waseda University, Japan. After graduation he toured in Europe and the United States. Upon his return to China he joined Chinese "journalistic circles" and has held the following positions: Editor-in-Chief of the Peiping Ch'en Chung Pao (晨鐘報), Chairman of the Peiping Ch'en Pao (晨報), Editor-in-Chief of the Peiping Min Yen Pao (民言報), an editor of the Central News Agency, Editor-in-Chief of the Branch Office of Central News Agency in Tokyo in 1936. CH'EN worked with the Central News Agency during the war, becoming the Chief of the agency's Shanghai office. He speaks excellent Japanese and is an experienced journalist. He is a member of the Kuomintang party and has the reputation of being a liberal, interested in reporting the news rather than propaganda for the Central Government.
3. CH'ENG Tsang-po, courtesy name Chung-hsing (程中行), is the Chairman of the Board of the Hsin Wen Pao, Shanghai. He was born in 1900 in Wuchin, Kiangsu. He is a graduate of Fu Tan University in Shanghai and was a research fellow in the London School of Economics and University College in 1929-31. His past positions include the following: Editor of the China Times, Shanghai; Dean, School of Journalism, Fu Tan University in Shanghai; Professor, National Central University, Nanking; member, Legislative Yuan in 1933; Managing Director, Chung Yang Jih Pao (Central Daily News); Secretary-General of the Control Yuan, 1940-44; Vice-Minister of Information, 1942-43; Supervisory Commissioner of the Control Yuan for Kiangsu Province since 1945 and concurrently (since the end of the war) Chairman of the Board of the Hsin Wen Pao in Shanghai. He is a member of the CC Clique and a member of the Kuomintang.

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4. CH'EN Hsun-yu is the Editor-in-Chief of the Shen Pao, Shanghai. He was born in 1907 in Chekiang Province. He is the younger brother of CH'EN Pu-lei (陳布雷), who was formerly the Generalissimo's Aide-de-camp and at present is regarded as his "secretary." Both brothers are strong members of the CC Clique. CH'EN Hsun-yu has also been a member of the Legislative Yuan since 1942. He is a member of the Kuomintang, and was formerly the publisher of Central Daily News and is a member of the Provisional Municipal Council, Shanghai.
5. WANG Yun-sheng is the Editor-in-Chief of the Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai. WANG is a member of the Political Science Clique of the Kuomintang. Of the nine representatives going to Japan, WANG and CH'EN Pu-sheng are the most liberal politically. WANG was born in 1901 in Hopai Province. He is considered an expert on Japan and has published "Sixty Years of Sino-Japanese Relations", in seven volumes. He is related to the Generalissimo by marriage, but he does not "give in" to Kuomintang pressure. During the war, he was the editor of the Chungking Ta Kung Pao.
6. FAN Cheng-pc is the Chairman of the Board of the Yi Shih Pao, Shanghai. He was born in 1900 in Honan Province. He is a graduate of Aurora University, Shanghai. He was a member of the Fourth Inspecting Corps of Army Discipline in the War Areas in 1939-42. He has been a Supervisory member of the Control Yuan since 1939. He is a friend of Bishop Paul Yu Pin, is a member of the Kuomintang and a member of the CC Clique.
7. TS'UI Wan-ch'iu is the Editor-in-Chief of the Chung Hua Shih Pao, Shanghai. He is a member of the Youth Party and has strong Kuomintang leanings. He worked for the Sao Tang Pao (now the Ho Ping Jih Pao) in Chungking during the war. He is considered a poor editor and a "third-rate" novelist.
8. LU Hsi-pei (sometimes known as Lu Keng) is the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Chung Yang Jih Pao, Nanking. He is a member of the Kuomintang. He is not well known among Chinese journalists.
9. WANG Yun-huai is the Chairman of the Board and Publisher of the Peiping Chronicle. He was a former professor of the University of Szechuan in Szechuan Province. He was the Chief of the Chinese Section of the British Information Service in Chungking during the war.
10. Miss YU Ta-yu recently became the Editor-in-Chief of the Min Kuo Jih Pao, Tientsin. She is a graduate of the Girls' College of Peiping University. She is the younger sister of YU Ta-wei (俞大維), former Vice-Minister of War. She is a member of the Kuomintang.

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Survey of the News Organs Represented.

11. The Central News Agency and hence the Central News are the official organs of the Ministry of Information of the Central Government representing the Kuomintang. The resulting political bent of the agency and its releases is definitely not liberal and considerably "right". The present head of the Ministry of Information

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is P'ENG Hsueh-p'ei who is actually a T. V. Soong man. P'ENG, however, will do nothing which will anger the rightist CC Clique. The International Department of the Ministry is under the control of Madame CHIANG and her brother-in-law, H. H. K'UNG. Despite these two facts, most of the ministry is under the control of the CC Clique.

12. The Hsin Wen Pao, (News Daily) formerly had a circulation of 200,000, but recently this has increased rapidly. It was first published in 1893, one of the oldest papers in Shanghai. After the Japanese surrender, it was accused of collaborating with the enemy, and its publication suspended. The Kuomintang reorganized it for an official mouthpiece, although it is a commercial paper in name and its news is aimed at industrial and commercial circles. Its twelve pages make it popular for advertisers for financial aid. It depends largely upon its large number of advertisements (two-thirds of the paper). The publisher of the paper is CH'EN Yung-ming (錢永銘), courtesy name CH'EN Hsin-chih (錢新之), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications and very influential in Shanghai financial circles. The Editor is CHAO Min-heng (趙敏恆) also known as Thomas Charles CHAO, a former Reuters reporter.
13. The Shan Pao (Shanghai Paper) (also known as the Shun Pao, romanization of Shanghai dialect pronunciation), has a circulation of 60,000 to 70,000. It was first published in 1872, at which time it was a non-party paper. It is a newspaper of the people in name, but it is actually supported by the Government through the help of the editor-in-chief's brother, CH'EN Pu-lei (see paragraph 4). The paper is owned by P'AN Kung-chan (潘公展), Shanghai civic leader, and veteran Kuomintang CC Clique member. The paper is very popular with business circles. The editor-in-chief is WANG Chi-hsi.
14. The Ta Kung Pao, (L'Impartial) has a circulation in Shanghai of 30,000 to 40,000. Its circulation has dropped lately. First published in 1901, the paper is now owned and sponsored by WU Ting-ch'ang (吳鼎昌) leader of the Political Science Clique of the Kuomintang, former governor of Kweichow Province, later secretary-general of the President's office. The Ta Kung Pao is considered the best-edited paper in China. It is a strong paper with emphasis on political and international news. It is also published in Tientsin and Chungking. It is one of the four papers read regularly by the Generalissimo, though there is no Nanking edition of the paper. The men responsible for the editorial policy of the paper are "good friends" of the Generalissimo. Although the paper is said to be independent and sometimes criticizes the Nationalist government, there is never any adverse criticism of the Generalissimo personally.
15. The Xi Shih Pao, (Social Welfare Daily) has a circulation of 1,000 to 2,000 in Shanghai. However, it is published in Peiping, Tientsin and other cities of China. It is the Catholic paper controlled by Bishop YU Pin. It is anti-Communist and pro-Kuomintang.

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16. The Chung Hua Shih Pao, (China Times) has a circulation of 2,000 to 3,000. This paper, newly started, is the mouth-piece of the Youth Party, underling of the Kuomintang. Its publisher is TSO Shun-sheng (左舜生), leader of the Youth Party.
17. The Peiping Chronicle, is the English-language organ of the Kuomintang Ministry of Information in Peiping.
18. The Hin Kuo Jih Pao, is the largest Kuomintang paper in North China and Manchuria with a circulation of around 50,000. It is owned by the Kuomintang Ministry of Information and the General Manager of the paper in Tientsin is PU Ch'ing-mou (卜青茂), special commissioner of the Ministry in Tientsin.

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Comments on the Selection of Papers to be Represented

19. In all, twelve papers were rejected by the Ministry of Information. Of these 12, four (two liberal and two "right wing" Kuomintang) papers acted as spokesmen for the rejected group. Representatives of these four papers protested to Minister of Information P'ENG Hsueh-p'ei and also made public their sending a cable of protest to General MacArthur's headquarters. P'ENG stated to the press that "only three of the papers represented were official Kuomintang organs." Ostensibly this is true (counting the Central News Agency and the Chung Yang Jih Pao or Central Daily News as one, plus the Peiping Chronicle and the Tientsin Hin Kuo Jih Pao). However, all other papers on the list are controlled, owned, or backed by some element of the Kuomintang.
20. Following are the reasons for the refusal to include the four "privately owned newspapers":
 - (a). Hsin Min Pao (新民報), is a known liberal paper which speaks freely in its editorials and is critical of the Kuomintang. CH'EN Ming-te (陳銘德), a Szechuanese, is the Chairman of the Board of the paper.
 - (b). Nanking Wan Pao (南京晚報) with CHANG Yu-hao (張友鶴) as the editor-in-chief, is also a well known liberal newspaper.
 - (c). The Chin Kuo Jih Pao (救國日報), is well known as a paper representing the right wing of the Kuomintang. KUNG Te-po is the publisher. KUNG likes to "show off", both in his public speech and in the editorials of his paper. Once he attacked Stalin so strongly that the Ministry of Information had to order the paper to suspend publication for three days (see paragraph 22). P'ENG was afraid that Kung might cause trouble through giving speeches and publishing opinion which would be too extreme in nature.
 - (d). The Ta Kang Pao, is the known official organ of the Kuomintang right wing CC Clique with MAO Chien-wu (毛建武), CC member, as its publisher. (Shanghai comment: CH'ENG Tsang-po of the Hsin Wan Pao, CH'EN Hsun-yu of the Shan Pao, and PAN Tseng-po of the Yi Shih Pao represent interests of the CC Clique).

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21. Other than the three papers (mentioned in paragraph 19 above), P'ENG did not want to select any papers which were very well known as official organs of right wing interests of the Kuomintang in order to soothe as much as possible liberal journalistic circles and keep down talk as much as possible. To have chosen either of the liberal papers (paragraph 20, (a) and (b)) in Nanking or the Democratic League's Ten Hui Pao would have brought political fireworks from the Kuomintang, especially the CC Clique. A representative of the Communist's Hsin Hua News Agency would not stand a chance of being selected.
22. (The following is a comment from a non-partisan, pro-American Chinese journalist. There has recently been considerable criticism of SCAP, mostly Soviet inspired. Therefore, the main reason for having Chinese correspondents visit Japan is (1) to give the Chinese press an opportunity to see for itself, the present occupation of Japan, (2) to get the reaction of the Chinese press, particularly the Kuomintang viewpoint, (3) to have reports from these correspondents appear in the Chinese vernacular press in order to prove that Russian anti-American propaganda with regard to the occupation of Japan is false.)

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